riedly from the cloak room and cast their votes with the majority, giving it a victory. The division was as follows:

Ayes—Anderson, Chapman, Dickenson, Ethols, Fulton, Garrett, Greear, Gunter, Harman, Holt, Keezell, Kerns, Lincoln, Machen, Niemeyer, Noel, Rison, Roberts, Sale, Shackelford, Shands, St. Clair, Strode, Tavenner, Thomas, Turner, Walker and T. A. Wickham-28.

Nees—Campbell, Hobbs, Lassiter, Mann, Phiegar, Sadler, Sears, Sims and H. T. Wickham-9.

Discussion of the rate bill then began. The measure came from the Committee on Roads and Internal Navigation, with the recommendation that it do not pass. The debate was opened by Mr. Scars, of Mathews, who opposed the bill on the ground that it violated both the Constitution of Virginia and the Constitution of the United States. Mr. Scars qouted at length from an important decision reneered by Mr. Justice Peckham, of the Supreme Court of the United States, touching upon the rate matter. The discussion was apparently preparing to extend to some length, Mr. Sadler, of Powhatan, at 1215 P. M., insisted upon the special order, bringing up the salary bill, and interrupting the debate then in progress. Many members opposing the rate, including Mr. Sears, voted with Mr. Sadler. The other side wen out again, but by a closer division this time. By a vote of 19 to 16 the Senate postponed the special order for twenty minutes. Mr. St. Clair expressed the belief that the rate matter could be disposed of in this time. Mr. Sears spoke fifteen minutes when the special order bringing up the appropriation bills was called, and the debate stopped abruptly, with the spator from Mathews still holding the most.

#### Appropriation Bills.

certainments. Unchanged by Senate committee.

Jamestown Exposition—\$70,000 for State building and exhibits. Senate amendments change number on State Exposition Commission from five to seven and provide that \$2.50 of this fund shall be given to the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities for improvements on Jamestown Island.

Improvement of Capitol grounds, etc. \$10,000; unchanged.

Agricultural exhibit in Capitol—\$10,000; unchanged.

0,000; unchanged. University of Virginia—\$85,000 for provements; unchanged. Virginia Military Institute—\$30,-

various special purposes; un-

000 for various special purposes; unchanged.

William and Mary College \$10,000 for improvements; unchanged.

State Library—\$7,500 for traveling libraries; unchanged.

Western State Hospital—\$25,000 for epileptic colony; unchanged.

Board of Fisheries—\$20,000 for oyster police boat. Entire appropriation strickent out by Senate committee.

#### The Danger Point.

considered.

Both Mr. Sadler and Mr. Lassiter, of Petersburg, made a hard fight for the additional sum declaring that the build-

is perhaps safe to go as far as we have done for there will be large increases furing the coming two years in the revenues from railroads and from your licenses. But we must be very careful for we can never tell what the next day will bring forth. A great coal strike, now threatened, might destroy or seriously affect the unexampled prosperity of the past year in all branches of trade and particularly the railroads the restrictiveness have been very greatly increased. We can never count with absolute certainty upon the future. In the judgment of our Finance Committee we

## DON'T OVERLOOK THIS A Careful Perusal Will Prove Its Value to Every Rich-

mond Reader. The average man is a doubter, and there is little wonder that this is so. Misrepresentations make people skeptics. Nowadays the public ask for better evidence than the testimony of strangers. Here is proof which should convince every Richmond reader:

Mrs. M. Cuttey, of 304 South Fifth Street, says: "My husband has been troubled with kidney complaint for fifteen years. It grew worse and worse until finally he was obliged to have an operation performed, but he still suffered from a

nerformed, but he still suffered from a dull aching pain in the small of his back. At times it was more severe than at others, and he was always suffering from some pain. The kidney secretions were irregular and highly colored. He consulted physicians, took remedy after remedy, but the trouble still remained with him. I saw boan's kidney Pills advertised and highly recommended for such silments, and I went to Gwens & Minor Drug Company for a box. Their good effect was felt very soon, and he continued to use the pills until he had taken two boxes. The result is that his trouble has been entirely removed. He certainly recommends Doan's Kidney Pills."

For sale by all dealers. Price 56 cents. For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents, Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole gents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take to substitute.



If you like the freedom of no Overcoat on mild days--here's a new double-breasted sack that will protect you in our average weather; made of American woolens, from American sheep that are used to our allies to manufactured. to our climate, manufactured by American workmen (the most skillful in the world) and instead of twenty American dollars it's yours for only \$19.75!



are safe, as far as we have gone, but we must be very careful about going

University Affairs.
Conditions at the University of Virginia were again subjected to a thorough review. Into the section allowing \$\$5,000 to the University for buildings and im-

to the University for buildings and improvements, Mr. Strode, of Amherst, with a view to reducing the cost of living at the institution, attempted to secure the institution, attempted to secure the insertion of a clause providing that a portion of the fund should be used for the erection and equipment of a dining hall. There was much objection to imposing any further conditions upon the University, and Mr. Machen, of Alexandria, was particularly sharp in his criticism of 'the "violent assumption that senators were more competent to direct the affairs of the University than the president and board of visitors of that institution."

"It smacks of interference," declared Mr. Machen, "to tag on te an appropriation a specific direction as to how it shall be used. It is, in my judgment, an insinuation against the competency or the honesty of the gentlemen who have to administer the affairs of the University."

Various figures were introduced by Mr. Strode in support of his contention that on account of a lack of provision made by the nutherities, the living expenses at the University were excessive, as compared with those at other Virginia colleges. Captain Patteson, of Buckingham, again warmly advocated the Strode movement, and while declaring himself to be a friend of the University, insisted that something should be done to reduce the expense. Mr. Chapman, of Greene, showed by a detailed statement, that a student could live frugally at the University for as small a sum as \$15.4.75. By a vote of twenty-one to hitteen, the Sen-

Wickham-21.

A resolution offered by Judge Phlegar for three sessions to-day, beginning, respectively, at 10 A. M., 4 P. M. and 8 P. M.; was unanimously adopted. The night session will be devoted exclusively

Afternoon Session.

Salary Bills Passed.

The vote by which the Sadler salary bill, doubling the pay of members of the General Assembly, was lost was reconsidered by an overwhelming majority, and the discussion of the measure began all over again. Mr. Wickham, of Hanover, again stremuously opposed the bill, declaring that he would consent to an increase of the salary from \$4 to \$5 per day, but would continue, though he knew the house was against him, to register his protest against a doubling of the pay. The discussion took a humorous turn for a while, and there was some sharp twitting of different senators, among the speakers being Mr. Sadler, Mr. Wickham, Mr. Thomas, Judge Phlegar, Mr. Fulton and others. Judge Phlegar warned the Senate that the General Asserably had raised many salaries and expended a large sum of money, and that new to put some of it in the peckets of the men doing the vofting would be emblarking upon a policy of extravagance, for which not only the individuals, but the Democratic party itself, would be answerable to the people. Mr. Fulton mide a ringing speech for the licrease, criticising the guardinas of the public purse for raising everything in sight, and, in fact, completely "razing" the treasury itself, and at the same time refusing to give to the hard-working of the public purse for raising everything in sight, and, in fact, completely "razing" the treasury itself, and at the same time refusing to give to the hard-working members of the General Assembly enough money to support themsetves decently while serving the State in the capital city. The Warren senator took up the challenge, and declared that he for one would be satisfied to go before the people and tell them why the increase had been made.

and tell them why the increase had been made.

The Eadler bill got through safely at last, receiving two more than the required 21 votes. It makes a flat rate of \$500 per member for a regular session of 69 days and \$250 for a special session of 69 days. The vote was as follows:

Ayes-Campbell, chapman, Echols, Fulton, Harman, Hobis, Holt, Keezell, Korns, Lassiter, Lincoln, Machen, Niemeyer, Rison, Roberts, Sadler, Sears, Shackelford, Sands, Sims, Tayenner, Thomas, Walker-21.

Immediately after the disposition of the special order, discussion was resum-

MAKERS OF VIRGINIA LAWS.



ed of the Churchman rate bill, which remained upon the calendar as unfinished business. An amendment offered by Mr. Shands, of Southampton, exempting from the provisions of the act all railroads not exceeding forty miles in length, was lost by a vote of 21 to 8. Another amendment offered by Mr. Shands, providing that the bill shall not apply to a railroad which has not been in operation for five years, was also voted down. By a vote of 14 to 7 the Senate also rejected an amendment proposed by Judge Phlegar, of Montgomery, exempting roads not over fifteen miles long.

# Night Session.

Over forty uncontested bills were passed at the night session, which, notwithstanding the nature of the business, was one of the livellest yet held. Senators managed to get much entertainment as well as satisfaction out of the evening's work, the which cannot be said of the heavy-laden clerks, who tolled above the given Mann whiskey bill, with the new amend-ments. Every time it was mentioned an electric shock passed over the house, and there were hurried motions to adjourn.

Prompt objection was made to the consideration of the St. Clair bill, allow Prompt objection was made to the consideration of the St. Clair bill, allowing the State Corporation Commission to suspend for good cause the restrictions in the act regulating the running of railroad trains on Sunday. Judge Phlegar, of Montgomery, declared that to pass such a bill would be to fly in the face of the Christian sentiment of the State. For his part, he felt that even a more strict regard for the Sabbath should be required. Judge Mann, of Nottoway, emphasized what the Montgomery senator had said and protested against the passage of the bill, which thereupon went over, retaining its place on the calendar.

Among the bills passed at the night session were several of interest, including the Mann pure cider bill, the San Jose scale bill, the bill relating to the R. E. Lee statue in Statuary Hall, and several bills local to Henrico county. About 10:30 P. M. the Senate adjourned until 10 A. M. to-day.

Bills Passed.

#### Bills Passed.

To regulate the husiness of lending money on household and kitchen furniture, etc. To alread and re-enact sub-section 1 of section 1st of Code of Virginia, in relation to scalaries, unlease, and other allowances. To make further appropriations of the public avenues for the two dead years ending February 28, 1967, and February 29, 1968.

To appropriate the sum of \$550 for the pursones of registing frames, restoring and backing paintings of the battle of Verktown and Thomas Jefferson, property of the State of Virginia.

Thomas Jofferson, property of the Savignan Virginia.
To authorize the purchase of linoleum for the floors of the museum and basement rooms in the Capitol building, and furniture, floor of the Land Office the Superimendent of Public Bustruction and the State Library, offices of

Don't Abuse body and brain with coffee. POSTUM 10 days will show "There's a Reason."

Virgilina.

To authorize Tuckahoe and Fairfield Districts, in Henrico, to expend or invest sums received from city of Richmond as result of extension of city limits.

To provide for the election and compensation of a police justice for the city of Stanton.

of Staunton.

To define the duties of the superintendent of public printing.

# HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Three Long and Fiery Sessions Held-Many Bills Disposed of. Speaker Cardwell called the House to

Speaker Cardwell called the House to order at 10 o'clock, and Rev. L. J. Haley offered prayer.

When rule 39 was reached Mr. Booker moved to discharge the Roads Committee from the consideration of his resolution requesting the Corporation Commission to fix a flat two-cent passenger rate for all the railroads of the State. Mr. Booker spoke warmly for his resolution, and declared that the House should not permit the railroads to prevent important legislation in the interest of the people.

people.

Mr. Churchman replied on behalf of the ar. Churchman replied on belief of the committee in opposition to the motion, and said that to bring the resolution forward now would confuse matters and injure the prospects of getting any legislation on the subject at this session.

Messes, Lane and Curiett earnestly sup-

Messrs, Lane and Curlett earnestly supported Mr. Booker, and upon roll call the motion was adopted-ayes, 44; noes, 21.

Mr. Throckmorton offered a resolution limiting speeches to five minutes on all measures, save the appropriation bill, and it stirred up a great fight. The resolution was adopted and reconsidered, on motion or Mr. Cox, who was flery and earnest in his remarks.

He had asked no favors of the House for his people, but he stood on the floor to protest against the nuzzling of their representatives.

Mr. Coleman protested vigorously on behalf of his people, and Judge Williams speke along the same line.

Finally Adopted.

Finally Adopted.

"I want to know," said Mr. Early, vith uplifted hands, "If it is the pur-ose of this House to chain its members pon matters which go to the very vitals f the people." were a large number of speeche

in opposition to the resolution, and Mr. Gwathmey offered a substitute that speeches be limited to five minutes on all matters save the Caton rolling stock



### Have You Rheumatism, Kidney, Liver or Bladder Trouble?

To Prove What Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney, Liver and Bladder Remedy, will do for YOU, all our Readers May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

and you may have a sample bottle free, by mail.

LAME BACK.

Lame back is only one of many symptoms of kidney trouble. Other symptoms of kidney trouble. Other symptoms showing that you need Swamp-Root are, being obliged to pass water often during the day and to get up many times during the night, inability to hold your urine, smarting or irritation in passing, brick-dust or sediment in the urine, catarrh of the biadder, uric acid, occasional headache, dizziness, poor digestion, sleeplessness, nervousness, sometimes the heart acts badly, rheumatism, bloating, irritability, wornout feeling, lack of ambition, loss of fiesh, sallow complexion.

Pain or dull ache in the back is unmistakable evidence of kidney trouble. It is Nature's timely warning to show you that the track of health is not clear. If these danger signals are inheeded, more serious results are sure to follow; Bright's disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble, may steal upon you. The mild and the extraordinary effect of the world-famous kidney and bladder remedy. Dr. Klimer's Swamp-Root is kidney trouble, may steal upon you, soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. A trial will convince any-one—and you may have a sample bottle free, by mail.

LAME BACK.

Mr. Early opposed the bill, and, like the patron, he read his remarks, submitting statistics and interviews designed to combat the contentions.

When the member laid down his paper, he said, amid great laughter, "I stand here, sir, a living monument to the game of foot-ball. I have played as many games as nearly any average man, and never got a scratch."

Caton Bill Goes By.

Caton Bill Goes By,

"How many did you kill?" asked Dr.
Powell, amid laughter.

"We have no statistics on that question," said Mr. Early, "but how many
did you kill?"

There was a bright running debate
of a few moments between the patron
of the bill and the former foot-ball
player, and Mr. Petilt followed in a
humorous vein in opposition to the bill.
The House refused to engross the
measure.

Mr. Bowman moved to commit the
Caton rolling stock bill to the Committee
for Courts of Justice, and he was ably
supported by his colleague. Mr. Coleman,
who made a strong argument, incidentnily contending that it is unconstitutional.

"It this bill becomes law Mr. Sneaker."

"If this bill becomes law, Mr. Speaker," "If this bill becomes law, Mr. Speaker," said Mr. Coleman, "It means ruin, wreck and disaster to the people of Roanoke," Mr. Coleman was proceeding to speak further in support of his contentions when he yielded to a motion of Mr. Withers to pass by. This motion prevailed and the calendar was proceeded. When the anti-cigarctic bill offered by Messrs, Curlett and Harry C. Glena came up, Mr. Curlett offered an amendment, making it a misdemeanor for ment, making It a misdemeaner for minors to smoke eigarettes, and fining them \$1 for each offense. The aziendment was debated at length and rejected. The bill also prohibits the sale of pistols, except upon an order of the court, to persons under twenty-one years of age. Mr. Love moved to strike out this section. but the amendment was lost, and the Conference Report.

bill, and that upon this speeches shall be only ten minutes. This bill is what provoked all the trouble. Mr. Caton has already spoker at length in its favor, and the opponents did not propose to lose their rights. Mr. Gwathmey's substitute was rejected, and Mr. Throckmortons' resolution was adopted, amended so as to limit all speeches to five minutes save those on the Caton bill, which shall be not more than forty minutes.

Dr. Powell called up his anti-foot-ball bill, and spoke earnestly for its passage. He read letters from several distinguished authorities, declaring the danger of the game.

Dr. Powell was vigorous in his closing remarks, and he asked if the House would not join him in putting down a game which he characterized as worse than bull-fights or any other kind of fights. "I did not expect to win when I offered this bill," said "Uncle Sam" ("for I was at mace confronted by the younger generation, many of them the greatest' kickers and knockers-out' in the State."

Dr. Powell thought young men had better be put to plowing for exercise, as this was much safer amuesment and exercise.

Mr. Early opposed the bill, and, like the patron, he read his remarks, submitting statistics and interviews designed to combat the contentions.

Report is Defended.

## Report is Defended.

Mr. Withers warmly defended the report, and said it was the height of folly to name conferees from the Finance Committee and then to reject their report, when that report represents the highest intelligence of the General Assembly.

Mr. Royall sought to interrupt the gen-tleman from Nansemond, but the latter declined. Rew opposed the report, and sug-

declined.

Mr. Rew opposed the report, and suggested that Mr. Withers was not the member who should ask the adoption of the report, inasmuch as he had never opposed an appropriation bill. The speaker said this Legislature would go down into history as a spendthrift Legislature, and that whenever money was to be taken from the treasury, the gentleman from Nansemond was always there with the key to unlock the doors.

Mr. Churchman spoke again, and warned the House that according to the words of the chairman of the Finance Committee, the treasury had but little surplus after the proposed appropriations.

Mr. Withers followed, and made warm reply to Messrs. Rew and Royall. He admitted that he had favored paying decent salaries and had favored reasonable appropriations, but dealed that he had ever gast extravagant votes for appropriations.

The chair at this point—1:30 o'clock—

The chair at this point—1:30 o'clock-was vacated until 3:30 P. M. Afternoon Session.

When the House reconvened Mr. Bow-man moved that the report of the con-ference committee be passed by, but this was defeated. Mr. Pitts, a member of the was defeated. Mr. Pitts, a memoer of the conference committee, spoke for the report, showing that the difference in favor of the Senate bill was only about \$7,000. Mr. Byrd, another member, warmly advocated the report, and salt the conferes had performed their duty as best they could, with the lights before them.

Conference Report.

At 12:30 o'clock Mr. Bowman called up

1-30th

2 the entire Quainine production of the World is consumed every year by the makers of Laxative Bromo Quinine

Cures a Cold in One Day"

8. W. GROVE'S signatureon box. 25c

of the Republican floor leader and could readily understand how he would desire to convict a Democratic legislature of extravagance. The House by a vots of 30 to 51 rejected the report, and Mr. Rew moved to reconsider. Mr. Withers moved to pass by and this was earnestly fought by Messry. Hew and Lane. The House refused to pass by, and then rejected the motion to reconsider. There was a good deal of sharp discussion over the matter, those favoring a reconsideration charging the other side with desiring to put the State to the expense of an extraordinary session.

Exempt the Doctors.

The next special order was the Powell bill exempting medical doctors from the payment of license taxes, and Mr. Puller moved to amend by exempting dentists as well. Mr. Puller spoke for his amendment, and he was followed by Dr. Powell, who spoke with his usual vigor and carnestness in favor of his bill.

The patron pointed out the great

vigor and earnestness in favor of his bill.

The patron pointed out the great amount of charity work done by his profession, and gave many instances in his own experience. Dr. Powell got the members and the gallery with him, and for some time kept them in almost continuous laughter. Mr. Old opposed the bill, though he said he had been threatened that if he did not he would be committing political suicide. The amendment offered by Mr. Puller was rejected, as were all others, and the bill engrossel. Among the amendments offered was one by Mr. Meade reducing the tax in cities and towns. It went the way of the others.

Mr. Whitehead, of Nelson, advocated his bill authorizing boards of supervisors and city and town Councils to levy taxes on incomes, and it was opposed by Mr. Massie. Mr. Rew moved to amend by fixing the exemption at \$1,200, instead of \$600 annually, and this was rejected, Mr. Caines opposed the bill, and it was finally dismissed.

The bill of Mr. Thornhill to repeal the Mathews dor.

The till of Mr. Thornhill to repeal the Mathews dog tax law was vigorously opposed by Mr. C. C. Tallaferro.

Refused to Engross.

Refused to Engross.

The bill was advocated by the patron, who offered an amendment, leaving the matter of repealing the tax to the boards of supervisors.

Mr. Gwathmey opposed the bill and defended the sheep industry in clanguage, and was loudly applicuted. Mr. Swift spoke for the bill, as did Mr. Powell. The latter said the minks and foxes and coons were about to take his county because all the best dogs had been killed under the present law. He declared that the tax idea was running wild with the people and there should be a halt called somewhere. Dr. Powell said amid laughter that everything in his county was now taxed except roosters and cats, and he expected some bill soon to be offered taxing them.

Mr. Powell spoke for the perfecting of the present law by the adoption of a tax to enforce the collection of the tax, and offered an amendment exempting every householder from the payment of any tax upon one dog.

Mr. Love opposed the bill, and said

Bills Rejected.

Mr. Churchman spoke against the bill, and it was advocated by Mr. Lane, provided the amendment of the patron should be adopted. All the amendments were rejected and the House refused to engross the bill by an overwhelming majority.

The Thornhill oil inspector bill was opposed by Mr. Cox and favored by Messrs, Mason, Royall and others. Mr. Jennings moved to strike out the section requiring the oil dealers of the State to exhibit their books to the oil inspectors. He also moved to strike out the section providing pendishment for perfects viving away oil less than 100 proof. The bill was advocated by Mr. Ould and opposed by Mr. Puller. Mr. Lane opposed the measure, and he was replied to by Mr. McRae.

Judge Williams favored the principle,

McRae.

Judge Williams favored the principle, but he did not like the bill in its present form. After a brief speech by Mr. Gregory in favor of the measure, the chair at 6 o'clock was vacated until 8 o'clock.

Night Session.

When the night session was called to order, Mr. Throckmorton got through a resolution providing that each member be allowed to call up one uncontested bil and have it engrossed. The resolution provided that the roll should be called and that the members should designate their bills when their names were called.

A great many measures were ordered to their engrossment, nearly every member having one he desired advanced.

A great many members falled to get up the bills they desired owing to objections, and they went over. Mr. Withers tried to have a general dispensary bill engrossed, but after a flery desate of several minutes between himself and Judge Williams, the latter, in opposition to it, went by.

At 19:15 Mr. Caton called up his rolling stock bill as unfinished business, but at this hour, on motion of Mr. Lee, the House adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

#### REPORT EXPECTED IN BOTH HOUSES TO-DAY

Members of Investigating Committee Won't Talk of Crump Matter.

Matter.

Not in many years has there been such absolute secrecy observed in connection with a legislative inquiry as that which surrounds the probable report of the committee looking into the Corporation Commission matter, which will be made in both houses of the General Assembly to-day. It can be stated upon authority that the committee met at he Jefferson Hotel last nigh and that another meeting will be held this morning, when the report now nearly completed will be signed and presented. Whether there will be one or two is a question, though no one outside the committee has any reason to come to a conclusion either way. Again, no one, not even those in close official circles, seem to have the remotest dream as to the contents of the report, and whatever it may contain will be read with the utmost public interest in both houses. The report of a special committee is privileged matter and will come inp at once for consideration unless the House shall vote to defer action to a later date, or three members of the committee shall ask that it go over. The subject was discussed carriestly on all hands at the Capitol yesterday, and a great many persons secuned disappointed upon learning that the committee had not yet completed its labors.

Against Insurance Bill. Against Insurance Bill.

Against Insurance Bill.

The Senate Committee for Courts of Justice last high reported, with the recommendation that it do not pass, the bill to require insurance companies doing business in this State to deposit, loan or invest monies within this State equal to 75 per cent, of the amount of net receipts on the husiness of said companies done within this State.

Location of Saloons.

The Senate Committee for Courts of Justice yesterday reported favorably the Mann bill, prohibiting the location of saloons within 200 feet of churches and schools in cities under 10,000 inhabitants and in towns.

The fight to get the Mann whiskey bills up for consideration will begin to-day. As the end of session draws near the anti-saloon forces are raillying their strength for a struggle that will probably meet much opposition.